

# THE ANNALS

## MAGAZINE OF NATURAL HISTORY.

[SEVENTH SERIES.]

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"..... per litora spargite muscum,  
Naiades, et circum vitreos considite fontes:  
Pollice virgineo teneros hinc carpite flores:  
Floribus et pictum, divæ, replete canistrum.  
At vos, o Nymphæ Craterides, ite sub undas;  
Ite, recurvato variata corallia trunco  
Vellite muscosis e rupibus, et mihi conchas  
Ferte, Deæ pelagi, et pingui conchylia succo."  
*N. Partheni Giannettasi, Ecl. 1.*

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No. 19. JULY 1899.

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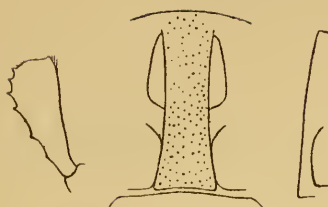
### I.—On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others. By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

THE present paper is the sixteenth of a series on the Histeridæ published in this Magazine, and contains descriptions of twenty-eight new species, with notices of others which an increasing knowledge of the family renders desirable.

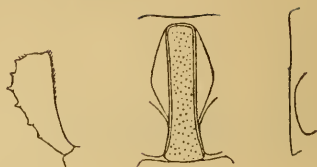
To show some important characters of certain *Saprinæ* I give first an outline of the prosternal keels and tibiæ of *Saprinus cruciatus*, F. (fig. 1), *S. maculatus*, Rossi (fig. 2), and *S. nitidulus*, Payk. (fig. 3), and for comparison figures of the same parts of two species of *Gnathoncus*. Fig. 4 represents *G. rotundatus*, Kugel, fig. 5 *G. nannetensis*, Mars., and of the first an outline of the mandible is also given. Figs. 6 and 7 show the corresponding details in *Hypocaccus 4-striatus*, Hoffm., and *rugifrons*, Payk., respectively; and fig. 8 exhibits the form of the keel, anterior tibiæ, and mandible of *Pachylopus maritimus*, Steph. The side views given of the keels show that those of *S. maculatus* and *cruciatus* continue anteriorly on the same plane as the base, and the other large species, such as *S. semipunctatus*, F., *rasselas*, Mars., *splendidus*, Payk., and *viridanus*, Lew., are formed

Figs. 1-8.

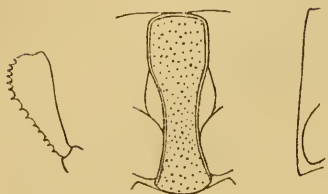
1

*Saprinus cruciatus*, F.

2

*Saprinus maculatus*, Rossi.

3

*Saprinus nitidulus*, Payk.

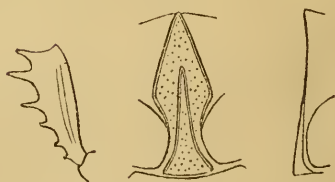
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*Gnathoncus rotundatus*, Kugel.

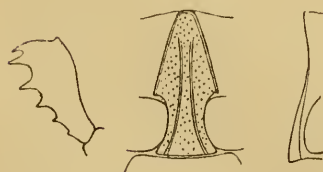
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*Gnathoncus nanmetensis*, Mars.

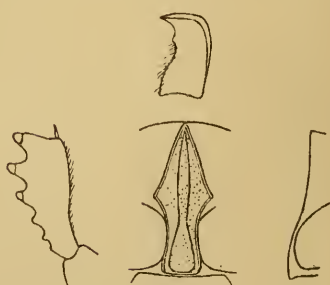
6

*Hypocaccus 4-striatus*, Hoffm.

7

*Hypocaccus rugifrons*, Payk.

8

*Pachylopus maritimus*, Steph.

in the same way; but in *Hypocaccus* the keel is depressed anteriorly, and in *Pachylopus* the depression is much more marked, as shown in fig. 8. In *Pachylopus* and *Hypocaccus* there is another character in common to all the species, the anterior tibial denticulations are more or less diaphanous at the tips (fig. 8); but the principal character which separates these genera from *Saprinus* is the transverse head and frontal carina.

Thomson founded the genus *Hypocaccus* in 1867 (Skand. Col. ix. p. 400), taking as the type *Saprinus 4-striatus*, Hoffm. His generic characters are:—

“Frons antice linea transversa elevata a clypeo discreta. Mandibulæ angulo inferiore dorsali elevato-marginato. Labrum apice truncatum. Tibiæ posteriores spinis validis inter denticulos immixtis, anticæ calcari vix discreto. Elytra apice immarginata, stria marginali discreta, vix in epipleuris sita. Prosterni lineæ longitudinales antrorsum conniventes, approximatae, postice subito divergentes.”

Thomson's genus is a natural one, and the species he assigns to it agree rather with *Pachylopus* than with either *Saprinus* or *Gnathoncus*. But Thomson's generic character “elytra apice immarginata” must be modified to admit *Saprinus apricarius*, Er., *S. consputus*, Mars., and others into the genus, in which the sutural stria is continued along the apical margin. By doing this about forty species may be conveniently placed in *Hypocaccus*. I believe that *Saprinus maculatus*, *semipunctatus*, *splendens*, and others seek their food in carrion and vegetal refuse, and live more or less on the surface of the ground, and in these the prosternum has a flat keel; while the species of *Pachylopus* and *Hypocaccus* burrow in the sand to the depth of some inches, and the shape of the keel, sharpened off anteriorly, must greatly facilitate this action.

The *Saprinini* may soon require revision; but I think the best lineal arrangement of the genera now recognized is as follows:—*Saprinus*, type *nitidulus*, Payk.; *Chelioxenus*, type *xerobates*, Hubb.; *Gnathoncus*, type *rotundatus*, Kugel; *Saprinodes*, type *falcifer*, Lew.; *Pachylopus*, type *dispar*, Er.; *Hypocaccus*, type *4-striatus*, Hoffm.; *Xenonychus*, type *tridens*, Jacq. Duv.; and *Myrmetes piceus*, Payk.

Through the kindness of Mr. A. M. Lea I have received a series of Australian species; some of these are from the duplicates of the Macleay Museum and others are from Mr. Lea's own collection. When any reference to these is made in the text it is followed by a number which corresponds to one in Mr. Lea's “Note-book.”

*List of Species.*

Phylloma angulare.	Hister striola, <i>Sahlb.</i>
Hololepta Mastersi, <i>Macleay.</i>	— sessilis.
— lævigata, <i>Guér.</i>	Carcinops prasinus.
Apobletes solutus.	Stictotix Leæ.
— mundus.	— frontalis, <i>Macleay.</i>
— almeidæ.	Paromalus niponensis.
Platysoma satzumæ.	— mendicus, <i>Lew.</i>
— latimarginatum.	Tribalus Leæ.
— bipunctatum.	— tropicus, <i>Lew.</i>
Phelister nigropunctatus.	Saprinus viridanus.
Pachycræus cæruleatus.	— inversus.
— pullus, <i>Gerst.</i>	Saprinodes falcifer, <i>Lew.</i>
Chalcurgus brevipennis, <i>Lew.</i>	Hypocaccus ainu.
Omalodes tuberosus.	— rufipes, <i>Payk.</i>
Campylorhabdus singularis, <i>Sch.</i>	— rubricillæ.
Hister nigrita, <i>Er.</i>	— rubricatus.
— saginatus.	Trypeticus meridianus.
— colonicus.	Pygoccelis usambicus, <i>Kolbe.</i>
— tinctus.	Teretriosoma latirostre.
— striatipectus.	Epiechinus tasmani.
— crenatifrons.	

*Phylloma angulare*, sp. n.

Oblongum, subconvexum, nigrum, nitidum; fronte leviter impressa; mandibulis extus angulatis, intus dentatis; elytris 2-striatis, striis perspicuis sed brevibus, haud appendiculatis; propygidio conspicue bifoveolato, parce circumpunctato; pygidio dense punctato, cum margine postice lævi.

L.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mill. (absque mandibulis).

Oblong, rather narrow, little convex, black and shining; the head slightly impressed anteriorly, with two short faint striæ, seen only in certain lights, very feebly punctulate in the region of the impression; mandibles obtusely but conspicuously angulate on the middle of the outer edge, inner edges each with a single tooth; the thorax transverse, lateral marginal stria feebly sinuous before the basal angle, basal edge scarcely sinuous; the elytra, lateral fossa rather short and abbreviated at the base and posteriorly continued as a fine stria nearly to the apical angle, the first stria is well marked and as long as a fourth part of the elytron, the second is similar in distinctness but shorter, there is no appendage; the propygidium is conspicuously bifoveolate posteriorly and encircled by punctures, punctures most marked within the foveæ; the pygidium densely punctate, with the posterior margin smooth; the prosternum is obtusely angulate behind and widens out anteriorly to an angle behind the coxæ, and from the angle it narrows again to a point beyond the coxæ;



the mesosternum is widely sinuous behind the prosternal keel, and on each side it is distinctly angulate, the angles are striate at the edge and within the striæ on either side is a small depression or shallow fovea; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate, 2 apical teeth are obtuse and close together and have a common base.

The oblong rather narrow outline of this species and the form of the mandibles distinguish it from the ten other species assigned to *Phylloma*.

*Hab.* Rio Dogua, Colombia (*W. F. H. Rosenberg*). One example.

*Hololepta Mastersi*, Macleay.

*Hololepta Mastersi*, Macleay, Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, ii. p. 157 (1871).

I formerly considered (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* ser. 6, xi. p. 418, 1893) that this species was identical with *H. sidnensis*, Mars., 1860; but having lately received examples of both sexes from Mr. A. M. Lea, I find this is an error. Both species are of the same size and closely similar, but in *H. Mastersi* the male has a carina on the mentum, the thorax is impunctate, and the marginal thoracic stria is much less conspicuous in both sexes.

*Hololepta lævigata*, Guér.

*Hololepta lævigata*, Guér. Voy. Bélanger, Zool. p. 482, t. ii. fig. 4 (1834).

This species is entered in the Munich Catalogue as a species of *Plæsius*, but it is a *Hololepta*, and a reference to *Plæsius lævigatus*, Mars., is placed after it as though it were the same insect. I think *H. lævigata*, Guér., is the same species as *Hololepta procera*, Er., also described in 1834. I transcribe Guérin's diagnosis, which agrees with Erichson's species in belonging to a *Hololepta* with a frontal tubercle. *Hololepta procera*, Er., was found by M. Mouhot in Siam, and it may therefore occur in Coromandel. It is common in Java and Sumatra, and perhaps M. Bélanger made an error in recording the locality.

Guérin's diagnosis is:—

“*H. nigra*, nitida; corpore depresso, plano, oblongo, capite lævigato, tuberculato; mandibulis validis, inermibus, capite longioribus; thorace lævigato, transverso, antice profunde emarginato; elytris thorace longioribus, lateribus marginatis, lævigatis, linea abbreviata humerali; abdomine vage punctato; tibiis anticis extus tridentatis, intus basi unidentatis.

“L. 15 mill., lat. 7 mill.”

*Hab.* Coromandel (*Bélanger*).

*Apobletes solutus*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, depressiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte concava, stria integra antice tenuiter impressa; pronoto lateribus punctato, stria laterali pone oculos minute interrupta; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 et 5 apicalibus; propygidio pygidioque punctatis; mesosterno late sinuato, marginato; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L.  $3\frac{1}{3}$  mill.

Oblong-oval, rather depressed, black, shining; the head, forehead concave, surface finely not thickly punctulate, stria complete, transverse portion rather fine, but it is deep over the eyes, before the eyes the edge is prominent and in front of the projection the edge is bisinuous; the thorax, lateral stria rather strong and close to the edge, and it is disconnected behind the eye with the stria behind the neck, which is straight and crenulate on either side; the sides of the thorax have a band of scattered punctures; the elytra, striæ, there is a very fine oblique humeral close to the base of the first stria, 1-3 complete and all turn feebly inwards at the base, 4 apical and not quite a third of the elytral length, 5 indicated by two or three punctures, sutural wanting; the propygidium with two rather large shallow foveæ on either side behind, moderately punctured, punctures most conspicuous in the foveæ; the pygidium somewhat similarly punctured and very feebly impressed on either side; the prosternum, anterior lobe microscopically strigose, the strigosities ending at the suture, and there are a few punctures scattered over the surface, the keel gradually shelves off at the sides and the want of sculpture on it is conspicuous as compared with the anterior lobe; the mesosternum is very widely sinuous anteriorly, with a rather deep marginal stria which stops abruptly before the base; the metasternum has an independent lateral stria; the anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

This species is similar to *A. parensis*, Mars., but *parensis* is larger and has no frontal stria. The elytral stria and the foveæ of the pygidium and other small characters also distinguish it.

*Hab.* Brazil (*H. H. Smith*).

*Apobletes mundus*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, complanatus, piceus, nitidus; fronte tenuissime punctulata, haud striata, basi utrinque breviter sulcata; pronoto marginato; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 basi abbreviata, 5 suturalique apicalibus; propygidio sparse grosse punctato; prosterno mesosternoque haud striatis.

L.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Oblong-oval, flat, piceous, shining; the head, surface even, with extremely fine evenly scattered punctures, at the base on either side are two short furrows, it is angulate on the sides over the eyes and very minutely bisinuous before the angle; the thorax with similar punctures to those of the head, marginal stria complete and close to the edge; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, 4 shortened at the base, 5 apical, dimidiate, and very feebly oblique, sutural half the length of the fifth only, being shortened apically, it is also slightly oblique; both humeral striæ are wanting; the propygidium has some shallow punctures along its base, and a very few similar points are scattered irregularly over the surface; the pygidium has relatively large punctures, also irregular, but more closely set together; the prosternum is without striæ; the mesosternum is very widely emarginate, also without a stria; the metasternum has a lateral stria, but the suture between it and the mesosternum is scarcely visible; the anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

*Hab.* "Usambara, Derema, 850 m. December, 1891. Condrat, S." In the Berlin Museum and my own collection.

*Apobletes almeidæ*, sp. n.

Oblongus, parallelus, depressiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte fere plana, antice haud striata, punctulata; pronoto stria marginali integra; elytris striis 1-2 et 4 completis, 5 apicali brevissima, suturali basi multo abbreviata, paulum obliqua; propygidio pygidioque irregulariter punctatis; prosterno bistriato, striis anticis divergentibus.

L.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  mill.

Oblong, parallel, rather depressed; forehead slightly uneven, without a transverse stria, but marginate over the eyes, surface sparingly punctulate; the thorax punctulate very similarly to the head, but the punctures more distinctly vary in size, hind angles rectangular, anterior obtuse, marginal stria laterally close to the edge, but behind the neck it is further from the margin; along the basal edge there is a row of punctures, but they do not meet before the scutellum; the elytra, striæ 1, 2, 4 complete, 3 broken or evanescent in the middle, 5 consists of a very short apical line, the sutural is apical but reaches beyond the middle of the dorsum, and is not parallel to the suture, but gradually widens slightly from it to the apex, the apical border has a few fine punctures; the propygidium is narrowly transverse, with scattered points of varying sizes; the pygidium is semicircular in outline, with a shallow depression on either side at the base, and round the

depressions the outer edge is thickened and raised, the surface punctuation is the same as that of the propygidium; the prosternum bistriate, striæ not joining behind, diverging widely before the coxæ and curved inwards at the tips; the mesosternum is widely sinuous, almost from angle to angle, the marginal stria is complete, and on either side of the sinuosity the margin is widened and thickened; anterior tibiæ 4-5-dentate, with tarsal grooves shallow and nearly straight.

The genus *Apobletes*, as at present constituted, is not capable of exact definition; in both this species and *A. latiusculus*, Sch., the tarsal grooves are shallow and nearly straight, and in two species of the allied genus *Platysoma* from Madagascar the grooves are similarly formed, viz. *P. Richteri*, Sch., and *P. quadricolle*, Lew.

*Hab.* Madagascar, "Andrangoloaka, alt. 1600 m. O. S. O. de Tananarive."

*Platysoma satzumæ*, sp. n.

Ovale, convexiusculum, nigrum, nitidum; antennis pedibusque rufo-piceis; fronte leviter impressa, stria transversa subarcuata; pronoto anguste marginato; elytris striis 1 et 3 integris, 2 basi abbreviata, 4-5 apicalibus; propygidio pygidioque profunde punctatis.

L. 4 mill.

Oval, somewhat convex, black, shining; the head feebly impressed anteriorly, stria complete and transversely feebly bowed; the thorax a little arched anteriorly, angles somewhat obtuse, lateral stria well-marked, close to the edge, and continued behind the head; the elytra, striæ 1 and 3 complete, 2 a little shortened at the base, 4 apical but just passing the middle, 5 apical but only reaching the middle, sutural wanting; the propygidium is coarsely punctured (very similarly to *P. confucii*, Mars.); the pygidium is more deeply punctured and the punctures are larger and relatively a little less close, the posterior rim is smooth; the prosternum, keel narrow and without striæ; the mesosternum is rather widely emarginate in front, stria complete, but at the emargination it is very close to the edge, laterally it continues down the metasternum; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate.

This species in outline is rather more oval than *P. sincerum*, Sch., but otherwise the general form is similar. It also resembles *P. solitarium*, *elinguæ*, and *uniforme*, Lew., especially in the thoracic marginal stria being close and parallel to the edge.

*Hab.* Higo and Satsuma, S. Japan.

*Platysoma latimarginatum*, sp. n.

Oblongum, subparallelum, depressum, rufo-brunneum; fronte leviter impressa, minutissime punctulata, stria integra; pronoto, stria marginali integra, laterali a margine valde distante antice abbreviata; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-6 apicalibus; prosterno bistriato, angustato; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

L. 3 mill.

Oblong, rather parallel, depressed, reddish brown; the head, surface with an extremely fine punctuation, not dense, stria complete and fine and widely straight anteriorly; the thorax, marginal stria somewhat carinate and passes the posterior angle, behind the head it leaves the edge and is obscurely crenulate, there is an inner lateral stria some distance from the margin which leaves a very wide interstice, the stria touches the base but is shortened anteriorly at a point in a line with the back of the head, this stria is broad and bends inwards in the middle; the elytra, striæ, external humeral complete, inner humeral wanting, 1-3 rather fine and complete, 4-5 apical and almost reaching the middle, sutural longer than the last two and just passing beyond the middle; there are microscopic punctures on the thorax and elytra; the propygidium has a few large, shallow, and irregular punctures with minute points intermixed; the pygidium is very similar, but the large irregular punctures are transversely disposed near the base; the prosternum, keel narrow, surface with a few minute punctures, bistriate, striæ looped together at the base, outside the striæ the prosternum is minutely strigose, lobe rather wide and distinctly punctured, base semicircular in outline; the mesosternum emarginate, with a short stria on each side at the angles, within these short striæ there is the usual mesosternal marginal stria, which follows the course of the emargination, and then, leaving the edge, passes somewhat obliquely along the side of the metasternum; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate.

Resembles *Platysoma constrictum*, Lew.

*Hab.* Forest Reefs, New South Wales (*Lea*, 1248).

*Platysoma bipunctatum*, sp. n.

Oblongum, subparallelum, depressum, rufo-brunneum; pronoto stria laterali integra, utrinque nigro bipunctato; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4-5 apicalibus, dimidiatis, suturali nulla; prosterno bistriato; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis.

L. 3 mill.

Oblong, rather parallel, depressed, reddish brown; the head



very minutely and sparsely punctulate, stria complete, bowed laterally, nearly straight in front, vertex feebly impressed; the thorax, marginal stria very fine, lateral also very fine, it widens out a little in the median area, and, although very fine, continues round the basal angle, on each side not far from the margin and as near the middle as possible is a small black spot; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete, 4-5 dimidiate and exactly equal in length, there is no sutural; the pygidia are punctured like those of *P. latimarginatum*.

Beneath, this species is almost exactly the same as the last, except that the surface of the prosternum on either side of the keel is less conspicuously strigose and there are no short striæ at the mesosternal angles; the anterior tibiæ are 5-dentate, basal tooth very small.

This and the preceding species with *P. constrictum*, Lew., constitute a type of *Platysoma* peculiar to Australia. The prosternal anterior lobe is very prominent in all the three species.

*Hab.* Forest Reefs, New South Wales (*Lea*, 1244).

*Phelister nigropunctatus*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, rufo-brunneus, nitidus; pronoto utrinque nigro-punctato; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 et suturali basi abbreviatis; propygidio pygidioque punctatis; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Oval, a little convex, rather dark reddish brown, shining; the forehead is clearly punctulate, feebly concave, stria complete, carinate over the eyes, nearly straight in front; the thorax, marginal stria complete, crenulate behind the head, lateral stria fine, parallel to the marginal stria, and terminating just before the anterior angle, surface finely not densely punctured, near the middle but not very close to the lateral margin is a distinct but small circular black spot; the elytra, the bases are narrowly edged with black, and near the scutellum there are six or eight small black spots, and behind them the suture is dusky, the striæ are crenulate, 1-4 complete, 5 and sutural reaching beyond the middle, the sutural is the longest; the propygidium and pygidium are somewhat closely punctured, punctures shallow, the pygidium has a narrow posterior rim; the prosternum, anterior lobe somewhat closely punctured, keel smooth, with two oblique striæ between the coxæ; the mesosternum is widely sinuous anteriorly in the middle, with a short sinuosity on either side of it; across the mesosternum is a fine arched stria, which



approaches near the edge anteriorly and terminates posteriorly without joining the metasternal lateral stria; the metasternum has a longitudinal median sulcus in the anterior area; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate, intermediate and posterior tibiæ somewhat widen out gradually to the base.

The tarsal grooves of this species are straight, and in this respect agree with those of *Platysoma exortivum*, Lew. The last Schmidt considers belongs to the genus *Phelister*; so until a new genus is established I follow his views.

Both species are at present unique in my collection.

*Hab.* Tamworth, New South Wales (*Lea*, 1247).

*Pachycrærus cæruleatus*, sp. n.

Ovalis, supra parum convexus, cæruleo-metallicus; antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis; clypeo impresso a fronte distincto, stria integra valida; pronoto lateribus fortius punctato, stria marginali antice interrupta; elytris striis 1-4, suturali, et humeralibus integris, 5 dimidiata; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno antico marginato; propygidio pygidioque punctatis.

L. 4 mill.

The species is the same size and shape as *P. cyaneus*, Er., and is very similar in sculpture. It differs in the forehead being clearly punctulate, the fourth, sutural, and two humeral striæ are complete (although the sutural stria is somewhat fine and vague at the base), the apices of the elytra are transversely punctured, and the prosternal keel is rather narrower.

*Hab.* Matadi, Congo River (*J. A. Clark*). Two examples were captured amongst many dozens of *P. cyaneus*, Er.

*Pachycrærus pullus* (Gerst.).

*Platysoma pullum*, Gerst. Archiv für Naturg. xxxiii. p. 31 (1867).

This species closely resembles *Pachycrærus tenuistriatus*, Lew. I saw Gerstäcker's type in Berlin, and I afterwards sent my type of *P. tenuistriatus* to Herr Kolbe for comparison with it, who has kindly sent me the following note about it:—" *P. tenuistriatus* is larger, the elytra shorter, fourth stria oblique, in *pullus* it is parallel to the third, the punctuation is more dispersed on the elytra and occupies but an apical quarter of them, in *pullus* it occupies half."

CHALCURGUS, Kolbe.

*Chalcurgus*, Kolbe, Deutsch-Ost-Afrika, iv. Col. p. 100 (1897).

I have seen the two species, *C. cyaneus* and *C. minor*,

assigned to this genus by Kolbe in the museum at Berlin, and it is clear that *Pachycrærus brevipennis*, Lew., is congeneric with them.

*Omalodes tuberosus*, sp. n.

Breviter ovatus, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte impressa, stria retrorsum acuminata; pronoto ad angulos minute punctulato, stria marginali integra; elytris striis dorsalibus 1-2 integris, 3 punctiformi, humerali externa nulla, interna brevi cum prima dorsali apice connexa; pygidio propygidioque dense subtiliter punctulatis, hoc margine postico tuberculis duobus fortibus, duobusque lateribus minus elevatis; prosterno in medio bistriato; mesosterno antice profunde emarginato et utrinque sinuato, stria marginali late interrupta; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L. 8 mill.

This species differs from *O. tuberculipygus*, Sch., in its shorter form, forehead impressed, not canaliculate, in wanting a sutural stria, in the prosternal stria being shorter, and, above all, by the edge of the mesosternum being sinuous on either side of the median emargination. In a type specimen of *O. tuberculipygus* I have received from Herr J. Schmidt the mesosternal marginal stria is complete.

*Hab.* Brazil (*ex coll. Barton*).

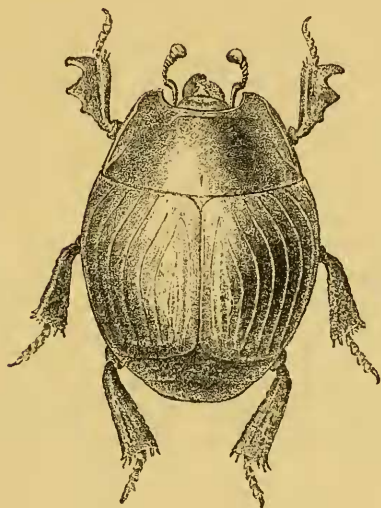
*Campylorhabdus singularis*, Sch.

*Campylorhabdus singularis*, Sch. Ent. Nachr. xv. p. 366 (1889).

By the kindness of Herr H. J. Kolbe I am able to give a figure (fig. 9) of the above species. *Hister mtesa*, Ancey, a species very inadequately described, possibly belongs to *Campylorhabdus*, and, if so, it is a far more extraordinary species of the genus than *C. singularis*. The prosternum is narrow behind the coxæ, with two short unconnected striæ, the mesosternum is straight and wide anteriorly and the marginal stria is almost rectangular on either side and is at some distance from the edge. On the first segment of the abdomen there is a wide transverse arched stria. The two humeral striæ are complete, 1-4 and sutural are also complete and join at the base, 5 is apical and dimidiate. Mons. Ancey says nothing about the legs, so it may belong to another genus, but it is similar to *Campylorhabdus*. The particulars I have given of Ancey's species are from a drawing I made some years ago when the type specimen was kindly lent to me by the author. The type is now in Herr J.

Schmidt's collection, having been given to him by Mons. Ancey.

Fig. 9.



*Campylorhabdus singularis*, Sch.

*Hister nigrita*, Er., has been found in Mashonaland by Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall eating *Onitis inuus*, F., a beetle of considerable size, and it has also been found feeding on *Aphodii* and small *Onthophagi*.

*Hister saginatus*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; labro valde emarginato; fronte lata, stria integra; pronoto lateribus ciliato, striis externis basi abbreviatis, internis anticis interruptis; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 subintegra, 5-6 dimidiatis; pygidio dense punctato; mesosterno profunde emarginato, stria interrupta.  
L. 13 mill.

Oblong-oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head, labrum transverse, anteriorly depressed in the middle, with the anterior edge narrowly but rather deeply emarginate, forehead flattish, stria somewhat fine but complete and nearly straight in front; the thorax ciliate laterally, outer lateral stria shortened at the base and anteriorly hamate and confined

to the angle, inner stria deeper and reaching the base and anteriorly it terminates behind the outer stria and is similarly hamate; the elytra, striæ, inner subhumeral interrupted in the middle and shortened a little at the base, 1-3 complete, 4 shortened at the base, 5-6 approximately dimidiate; the propygidium is densely punctate laterally, punctures in the median area less close; the pygidium is wholly and densely punctate; the prosternum, keel narrow, base spatulate, apical stria oblique, only marginal at the tip; the mesosternum is deeply emarginate, stria interrupted in the middle (this stria is interrupted in all the closely allied species). The anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate, apical tooth very large, intermediate and posterior tibiæ multispinose.

Above, this species is very similar to *H. robusticeps*, Mars.; but *H. robusticeps*, Mars., and *H. fortis*, Sch., differ from the species of the *robustus* group generally in having the anterior lobe of the prosternum marginate. In *H. robustus*, Er., and the species closely similar to it the prosternum is marginate only at the tip, as the stria laterally takes an oblique direction, and in doing so departs from the anterior edge.

*Hab.* Tschinde, mouth of the Zambesi River.

*Hister colonicus*, sp. n.

Late ovatus, parum depressus, niger, nitidus; stria frontali integra ad oculos angulata; pronoto striis duabus lateralibus validis integris; elytriis striis 1-3 integris, 4 basi evanescenti, 5 apicali, suturali basi abbreviata; propygidio dense punctato, interstitiis longitudinaliter elevatis; mesosterno sinuato, marginato; tibiis anticis fortiter tridentatis.

L. 7-7 $\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

Broadly oval, rather depressed, black, shining; the head, frontal stria complete and feebly sinuous in front, angulate over the eyes, mandibles broad and bidentate; the thorax transverse, bistriate laterally, striæ deep and complete, with the interstice and border convex, external hamate behind the anterior angle, which is somewhat obtuse, the marginal stria is fine and limited to the region of anterior angle, the inner is broken behind the eye but continued behind the neck, there is a very small linear scutellar puncture; the elytra, striæ, outer humeral wanting, inner deep and shortened well before the base, with a fine oblique appendage on the shoulder, 1-3 strong and complete, 4 fine and evanescent (or sometimes broken) at the base, 5 apical, dimidiate, sometimes broken, sometimes twisted, sutural shortened before the base and arcuate; the propygidium is densely and coarsely punctate,

with ridge-like interstices somewhat longitudinally raised, especially behind the fourth and fifth striæ; the pygidium similarly sculptured, except that the interstices are more irregular and less longitudinal; the prosternum, anterior lobe somewhat pointed, with two marginal striæ on either side, lateral region punctured; the mesosternum is sinuous and the marginal stria complete, but it does not join the metasternal stria at the suture; the anterior tibiæ are tridentate, the apical tooth is very strong.

In its general form this species resembles *H. Leseleuci*, Mars.

*Hab.* Dar-es-Salam, Dutch E. Africa.

*Note.*—The mandibles in *Hister trepidus*, Lew., and *H. Colensoi*, Lew. (1897), are bidentate in the middle of the inner edge.

*Hister tinctus*, sp. n.

Ovalis, parum convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte foveolata, stria integra; pronoto stria laterali externa basi abbreviata, interna haud interrupta; elytris striis 1-4 integris, 5 dimidiata, suturali subintegra; propygidio bifoveolato; pygidio parum dense punctato; tibiis latis.  
L.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oval, little convex, black, with a bluish tint on the elytra, shining; the head, forehead foveolate, like that of *Hister cavifrons*, Mars., surface very feebly punctulate, stria complete, sometimes bisinuous, sometimes straighter; the thorax, marginal stria is fine and ceases behind the eye, outer stria commences within the anterior angle and terminates before the base, inner stria is complete and crenulate behind the head and nearly reaches the base, being clearly longer than the outer stria, surface microscopically punctulate; the elytra, striæ, internal subhumeral apical and reaching beyond the middle, 1-4 complete, interstice between the second and third rather wide at the base, 5 apical and not quite reaching the middle, sutural arcuate and shortened a little before and behind; the propygidium bifoveolate, not densely punctured, punctures some small and some large, intermixed; the pygidium is more evenly punctured and the punctures are more dense; the prosternum impunctate and without striæ; the mesosternum rather deeply emarginate, marginal stria strong and complete; the tibiæ, anterior 4-dentate, apical tooth bifid at the apex, intermediate and posterior multispinose.

The tibiæ of this species are broad and the tarsi short,



approaching in fact the form in the genus *Contipus*; but it is a *Hister* of the American type, which includes *Hister cavi-frons* and *impressifrons* of Marseul. It is the only species of *Hister* at present known with a bluish tint on the elytra.

*Hab.* Santarem and Benevides (*H. H. Smith*). Twelve examples.

*Hister striatipectus*, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, subconvexus, niger, nitidus; fronte leviter impressa: pronoto stria laterali interna integra; elytris striis 1-2 integris, 3 interrupta, 4-5 brevissimis, suturali utrinque abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque grosse punctatis; prosterno bistriato.

L.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Shortly oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head feebly impressed, stria complete, bisinuous anteriorly and sulcate over the eyes; the thorax, inner lateral stria deep, shortened just before the base and continued behind the head, very feebly sinuous behind the eyes, outer stria short and confined to the region of the angle, marginal very fine and ceasing behind the eye; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral fine, oblique and basal, outer wanting, dorsal 1-2 complete and deep, 3 basal, dimidiate, with a short apical appendage, 4-5 very short and apical, sutural dorsal, much shortened anteriorly, rather less so behind; the propygidium and pygidium are very coarsely punctate, punctures close but not dense, the punctures are larger than those of *H. coronatus*, Mars., and more closely set; the prosternum is remarkable, it is bordered by a very fine but clear stria, which continues along the base, but anteriorly stops at the suture without turning inwards; the mesosternum is widely sinuous in front, marginal stria complete but abruptly ending before the metasternal suture; the metasternum, lateral stria fine and continued along the anterior suture, being rounded off on either side, not angulate; the tibiæ, anterior apically bifid, with four small teeth behind them, hinder tibiæ somewhat dilated, tarsi short.

This species should be placed next to *H. Sallei*, Mars. In *H. Sallei* the punctuation of the pygidium is not nearly so coarse, the prosternal striæ are similar but do not reach the anterior suture, and the metasternal transverse stria is distinctly crenulate and angulate on either side.

*Hab.*—"Chapada Forest, November" (*H. H. Smith*). One example.



*Hister crenatifrons*, sp. n.

Orbicularis, convexus, niger, nitidus; antennis pedibusque rufis; fronte utrinque crenata, stria valida semicirculari; pronoto stria interna laterali postice abbreviata, antice post angulum terminata; elytris striis dorsalibus 1-4 integris, 5 et suturali apicalibus; mesosterno marginato; propygidio pygidioque parce punctatis.  
L.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Orbicular, convex, black, shining; the head feebly impressed anteriorly, stria well marked and semicircular, punctuation sparse and microscopical, the anterior edge before the eye is deeply notched, which enables the funiculus or basal joint of the antenna to be raised vertically, and close to it is a second but less conspicuous notch or emargination, the mandibles are microscopically strigous on the upper surface of their bases; the thorax is extremely finely punctulate, marginal stria fine and continued behind the head, internal stria strong and a little oblique; this stria resembles that figured by Marseul for *H. torquatus*, except that it is not hamate anteriorly, but ends abruptly before and behind; the elytra, striæ, humeral external deep but shortened before and behind, internal wanting, but there is a very fine short oblique stria at the base of the first stria, 1-4 dorsal complete, the interstices between the first and second and the third and fourth widen out a little at their bases, 5 apical, not reaching the middle, sutural reaches beyond the middle, but is a little shortened apically; the pygidia are irregularly, not closely nor coarsely punctured; the prosternum is without striæ, keel narrow and triangular at the base, basal edge obscurely concave; the mesosternum anteriorly faintly arched in outline, stria complete, rather fine and close to the edge; the metasternum has a transverse stria less bowed than the mesosternal stria, the stria continues along the sides and widens out before the posterior coxæ; the anterior tibiæ are apically dilated, with one strong tooth near the insertion of the tarsus, but the other teeth are ill-defined.

This species resembles *H. torquatus*, Mars., but the frontal outline, thoracic stria, and other characters easily distinguish it.

*Hab.* Sumatra (*Doherty*).

*Hister striola*, Sahlb., n. syn.

The synonymy of this species is *Hister succiola*, Thoms., 1862; *H. japanus*, Motsch., 1860; *H. striola*, Sahlb., 1834.

*Ann. & Mag. N. Hist.* Ser. 7. Vol. iv.

*Hister sessilis*, sp. n.

Orbicularis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; pedibus brunneo-rufis; pronoto utrinque impresso stria interna abbreviata; elytris striis 1-5 integris, 5 basi incurvata, apice sinuata, suturali dimidiata; mesosterno arcuato, marginato; tibiis anticis apice dilatatis.

Long.  $2\frac{3}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

Orbicular, rather convex, black and shining, antennæ and legs brownish red; the head, vertex punctulate, stria strong, complete and distinctly sinuous anteriorly; the thorax, anterior edge bisinuous, internal lateral stria very short, oblique, and terminating anteriorly in a fovea behind the anterior angle, fovea punctate, the stria behind the head is crenulate or punctiform and does not clearly reach the fovea (in some examples this stria is better marked than in others); the elytra, striæ, inner subhumeral discal very short, with a basal oblique appendage, external wanting, dorsal 1-4 complete and somewhat bowed, 5 complete, faintly sinuous behind the middle, very indistinctly incurved before the base, sutural apical reaching beyond the middle and posteriorly turning away from the suture; the propygidium sparsely punctured and the pygidium is smooth (the surface-sculpture of these two segments agrees with those of *H. cælestis*, Mars.); the prosternum, anterior lobe with an arched marginal sulcus; the mesosternum is arched anteriorly, with an irregular crenulate marginal stria; the metasternum has a lateral stria some distance within the line of mesosternal stria; the anterior legs are smooth and the tibiæ widen out to their apices, the denticulations are ill-defined.

The species is very similar to *H. cælestis*, Mars., and *H. infirmus*, Sch.; I only know the latter by description, but the thoracic stria is interrupted behind the head and the fifth dorsal is formed differently.

*Hab.* Burmah (coll. *H. E. Andrewes* and my own).

*Carcinops prasinus*, sp. n.

Ovalis, depressiusculus, viridi-metallicus; antennis pedibusque rufo-brunneis; capite utrinque angulato; elytris striis crenulatis, 1-4 dorsalibus integris, 5 suturalique abbreviatis; pygidio fere lævi; mesosterno antice emarginato, stria marginali integra; abdomine segmento primo utrinque bistriato.

L.  $1\frac{2}{3}$  mill.

Oval, somewhat depressed, metallic green; the head sparsely punctulate, with a few larger punctures on the vertex, marginate and distinctly angulate over the eyes; the thorax,

marginal stria complete, punctures very similar to those of head, but the larger points are absent on the disk, along the basal edge are oval and larger punctures, but they are less conspicuous before the scutellum, there is no scutellar puncture; the elytra, striæ crenulate, 1-4 complete, 4 bending a little inwards at the base, 5 shortened just before the base, sutural shortened by about one third and punctiform posteriorly, humeral internal fine but entire; the propygidium has a very few transverse scattered punctures, and under the microscope a fine punctuation can be seen on the pygidium; the prosternum, striæ parallel and joined at the base, but not anteriorly; the mesosternum, marginal stria well-marked and complete; the first segment of the abdomen has two lateral striæ on each side.

This species in colour agrees somewhat with *C. viridicollis* and *C. dominicanus*, Mars.

*Hab.* Vera Cruz (*Herr R. Becker*).

*Stictotix Leæ*, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, convexiusculus, obscure brunneus, subnitidus; fronte leviter concava, supra oculos elevata, utrinque inconspicue oblique carinata; pronoto margine elevato; elytris utrinque tricarinatis; tibiis anticis versus medium dilatatis.

L.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Shortly oval, little convex, brown and somewhat shining; the head feebly concave and very irregularly punctured, punctures varying in size and form, elevated over the eyes, with the elevations continuing as somewhat obscure ridges obliquely down the face (these ridges are not conspicuous like those of *S. Mormoni*, Lew., or *S. frontalis*, MacI.), on the vertex there is a very minute tubercle, only seen in certain lights; the thorax, the lateral edges are somewhat thickly elevated and continued as a stria behind the head, stria partly punctate, partly crenulate; the elytra, epipleural margin, inner and outer humeral striæ are cariniform, dorsal striæ 1-6 complete, but shallow and indistinct, with rows of punctures, more or less regular and similar to those of the thorax, between them; the pygidium somewhat closely punctured and some of the punctures are incompletely circular; the prosternum, the keel is wide and somewhat opaque owing to a densely granulate sculpture, lateral striæ cariniform, especially between the coxæ, before the coxæ the striæ widen out gradually to the lateral edge of the anterior lobe, lobe sculptured like the keel; the mesosternum is bisinuous anteriorly and transverse and narrow, only margined at the sides, and

separated from the metasternum by a straight crenulate stria ; the metasternum and first abdominal segment are rather more clearly punctate than the mesosternum ; the legs slender, with the anterior tibiæ conspicuously swollen before the middle.

The widening out of the prosternal striæ is a generic character in *Stictotix*.

*Hab.* Windsor, New South Wales (*A. M. Lea*, 1236).

*Stictotix frontalis*.

*Limnichus frontalis*, MacL. Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. W. ii. p. 172 (1871).

Late ovalis, convexiusculus, rufo-brunneus, nitidus ; fronte conspicue bicarinata ; elytris 12-striatis ; metasterno punctato, punctis in medio luniformibus.

L. 2 mill.

Broadly oval, somewhat convex, reddish brown ; the head, surface granulate, vertex concave, concavity bordered on either side with a well-marked oblique carina ; the thorax nearly as wide again at the base as in front, lateral margin narrowly elevated, granulate within the anterior angles and behind the neck, marginal stria behind the head obscurely crenulate ; surface punctuation very distinct, somewhat large, shallow, and not quite circular, the interstices between the punctures are about the width of the punctures themselves ; the elytra, there are twelve striæ on each elytron, that which is apparently the outer humeral is punctiform, the sutural is joined at the base to the third from the suture, the two intervening striæ represent probably one stria formed as two. In *S. Mormonæ*, Lew., where the sutural is joined to another in a similar manner, there is only one intervening stria. The interstitial punctuation, so peculiar in this genus, is arranged in rows ; the propygidium and pygidium are coarsely, rather densely, and evenly punctured ; the prosternum, the lateral striæ are fine, carinate, and oblique before the coxæ, the anterior lobe has a rather broad granulate border along the anterior edge and a very few and very much scattered punctures, some incompletely circular ; the mesosternum has punctures set transversely, several are crescent-shaped, the transverse stria is widely crenulate ; the metasternum is curiously punctured, the punctures in the median area are crescent-shaped, on the outer area circular, neither are closely placed ; the legs are slender, tibiæ not dilated ; the antennæ, basal joint nearly as long as all the others together.

The outline of this species is broader than any other of the described species of this genus.

*Hab.* Clarence River, New South Wales (*Lea*, 1235). I am indebted to Mr. A. M. Lea for specimens of this species, which have been carefully compared with Macleay's type.

*Paromalus niponensis*, sp. n.

In the *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) ix. p. 33 (1892) I recorded this species from Japan as *P. complanatus*, Panz., but having more recently set up a large series, I find that all the Japanese specimens are different in small but important particulars. The general outline of the body is less oblong—that is, it is relatively broader than *P. complanatus*, the breadth being particularly seen in the width of the thorax and mesosternum; the legs and antennæ are less elongate; the head more distinctly punctured, with the lateral border more elevated; the thorax has the marginal stria minutely interrupted in the middle behind the neck, and the anterior angles are more acute; the sculpture of the pygidium in the male is variable, but it is usually deeper, and the anastomosed sculpture is bordered behind usually with a semicircular furrow; the mesosternum has an indistinct biarcuate transverse stria, and its lateral stria terminates at the base rectangularly. *Marseul* says the head of *P. complanatus* is smooth, but there are fine and feeble points on the surface; the mesosternum has the lateral striæ hamate at the base, and its transverse stria is fine but very clear and consists of a single arc.

Long. 3–3¼ mill.

*Hab.* Found throughout Japan, chiefly under the bark of beech.

*Paromalus mendicus*, Lew.

This species was originally found in S. Japan, but in 1890 Herr J. Schmidt informed me that he had received it from Java.

*Tribalus Lea*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte modice prominula, utrinque breviter striata; pronoto sparse punctulato, punctis grossis intermixtis; elytris striis suturalibus antice abbreviatis; prosterno bistriato; mesosterno postice crenulato-striato, stria recta.  
L. 2½–2¾ mill.

This species, like several from Eastern Asia, has a sutural stria which diverges from the suture anteriorly. It is extremely like *T. kœnigi*us, Mars., but it is more oval, less convex in the dorsal region, the punctuation of the thorax and



elytra more conspicuous, and along the base of the first are some aciculate punctures, the prosternal keel is shorter and the lateral striæ diverge less posteriorly. The forehead also is less prominent over the eyes.

*Hab.* Cairus, New South Wales. From the Macleay Museum (*Lea*, 1255).

*Tribalus tropicus*, Lew.

*Tribalus tropicus*, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, xvi. p. 212 (1885).

Herr J. Schmidt has stated (Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, ser. 2, xvii. (xxxvii.) p. 294, 1897) that the above species is *T. Doriæ*, Mars. *T. Doriæ* is opaque and depressed, and the dorsal punctuation is obscure. *T. tropicus* is convex, with ocellate punctures, and resembles *T. kænigi*, Mars. I found *T. Doriæ* at the same time as *T. tropicus*, and I may have sent Herr Schmidt a specimen of the first instead of the second; but there is no near resemblance between the two species.

*Saprinus viridanus*, sp. n.

Ovalis, æneo-viridis; fronte punctata, stria integra; pronoto lateribus impressis grosse punctato, stria integra margini approximata, antice in medio angulata; elytris striis subhumerali externa distincta, interna disjuncta brevissima, 1-3 dimidiatis, 4-5 utrinque, suturali basi, abbreviatis; prosterno plano, bistriato; mesosterno antice immarginato; tibiis 4-dentatis.

L.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oval, brassy green, thorax rather more brassy than the elytra; the head transverse, surface rather densely punctured, with a small median fovea on the vertex, stria complete, feebly bisinuous in front; the thorax with a lateral band of coarse punctures, with rugose oblique interstices in the middle of the band, punctuation behind the neck very fine, disk and base smooth, lateral striæ complete and distinctly angulate in the middle behind the neck; the elytra, striæ, humeral external complete, internal short, straight, and basal, 1-3 oblique at base and extending beyond the middle, 4-5 basal and curved, sutural apical, fine, and reaching beyond the middle, the elytra posteriorly and the pygidia are rather finely and not densely punctured; the prosternum, the keel is truncate anteriorly and widens out a little to the base, the lateral striæ follow the outline of the keel and terminate just before the base; the mesosternum has a short rather deep stria on either side; the mesosternal stria is separate and oblique, and




reaches halfway down the segment; anterior tibiæ 4-dentate, the basal tooth is very small.

This species is similar to *S. semipunctatus*, F., *rasselas*, Mars., and *splendens*, Payk. The mesosternal stria is interrupted as in *rasselas*, but it is not joined to the metasternal lateral stria. The sutural stria is finer than in any of these species and the angular course of the marginal thoracic stria behind the neck also distinguishes it from them all.

*Hab.* N.W. Australia, Macleay Museum (*Lea*, 1221).

*Saprinus inversus*, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, convexus, ater, nitidus; fronte punctata, haud impressa; pronoto lateribus punctatis; elytris striis dorsalibus validis, 1-2 ultra medium, 3 utrinque, abbreviatis, suturali cum 4 coeunte nec apicem attingenti; tibiis anticis 9-10-denticulatis. Long.  $5\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Shortly oval, convex, black and shining; the head punctate, punctures fine before the neck; the thorax punctate laterally, stria complete; the elytra, striæ, inner humeral short, basal and oblique, 1-2 dorsal nearly equal in length and reaching beyond the middle, 3 short, discal, with a minute basal appendage, 4 as long as the second and joined to the sutural, the last is slightly shortened at the apex, the outer half of the apical margin is striate; the propygidium and pygidium are densely punctate in ♂, ♀ with a transverse sulcus before the apex of the pygidium, sulcus broad and deep and formed like two connected half-circles, thus ; this segment is only punctate before the sulcus; the prosternum, the lateral striæ leave the keel at the coxæ, and widening out terminate anteriorly in a fovea; the mesosternum is marginate and feebly sinuous in front, and a straight crenulate stria separates it from the metasternum.

This species is extremely similar to *S. aterrimus*, Er., but the fourth dorsal stria is discal and the acumination of the pygidium between the two parts of the sulcus points towards the head. In *S. aterrimus*, Er. (*Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* (6) iii. p. 287, 1889), the acumination is anterior to the sulcus and points in a reverse direction. In the female of both species it is only the anterior part of the pygidium which is densely punctate. In *S. aterrimus*, Er., the third dorsal stria is basal and very rudimentary.

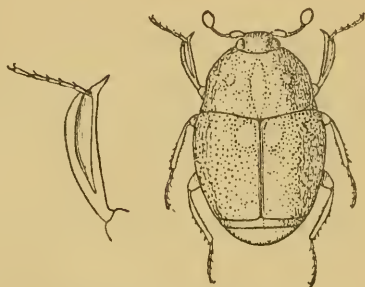
*Hab.* S. Catharina, Brazil.

*Saprinodes falcifer*, Lew.

*Saprinodes falcifer*, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, viii. p. 395 (1891).

I give a figure of this curious Australian species (fig. 10) and an enlarged outline showing the form of the anterior tibia.

Fig. 10.

*Saprinodes falcifer*, Lew.*Hypocaccus ainu*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, æneo-niger, nitidus; fronte obscure rugosa, carina valida; pronoto post oculos foveolato; elytris striis 1-4 dorsalibus dimidiatis, 4 cum suturali arcuatim juncta; pygidio punctato et transversim rugoso; tibiis anticis valide 4-dentatis.

L. 3 mill.

Oval, convex, coppery black, shining; the head, clypeus rugose, frontal carina strong and angulate on either side, upper surface somewhat obscurely and very irregularly rugose, the rugosities are confined to the anterior half; the thorax is densely punctured at the sides, with a broad band of punctures along the base and a narrow one behind the neck, disk feebly punctulate, marginal stria angulate at a fovea behind the eye and straight behind the neck; the elytra, outer sub-humeral stria is wanting, inner short and dimidiate with an appendage split at both ends, striæ 1-3 nearly equal and reaching the middle, 4 as long as the third and joining the sutural at the base, the surface is punctured only behind the striæ, the sutural stria is not continued along the apex; the propygidium is densely punctured; the pygidium is somewhat similarly pointed, but except at the apex it is transversely rugose; the prosternum is markedly

widened triangularly at the base and the striæ gradually meet anteriorly; the mesosternum is margined anteriorly, with a transverse crenulate stria at the base; the anterior tibiæ 4-dentate.

This species is not much like any other species I know. *H. varians*, Sch., a common Japanese species, has no mesosternal transverse stria.

*Hab.* Ishikari River, Yezo. I obtained this species from a Japanese I sent to collect insects in Central Yezo in 1882.

*Hypocaccus rufipes*, Payk.

I found an example of this species at Enoshima, near Yokohama, in May 1880. This is the first record of its occurrence in Japan.

*Hypocaccus rubicillæ*, sp. n.

Ovalis, niger, nitidus, elytris partim rufis; capite thoraceque impunctatis; mesosterno margine late interrupto; tibiis anticis 6-dentatis.

L.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oval, black, shining, the elytra red, with the scutellar disk and posterior margins obscurely black; the head and thorax smooth and impunctate, without striæ or sulci, the first has a well-marked carina, the second a fine marginal stria which continues in front close along the edge; the elytra finely, not closely, punctulate apically—striæ, external subhumeral wanting, internal short and apical, with a fine basal oblique appendage, dorsal 1-3 short, not reaching the middle, very fine, oblique, and punctate or punctiform, 4 very short and indicated on the disk by only a few small points, 5 absent, sutural apical and anteriorly punctiform; the pygidia are very evenly and very finely, not densely, punctured; the prosternum, keel narrow, but widening out a little at the base, striæ cariniform, parallel, joining in front and looped together posteriorly at the widening out of the keel; the mesosternum, marginal stria somewhat deep and confined to the anterior angles, it does not join the metasternal stria; the metasternal stria is oblique and longer than the mesosternal stria; the first abdominal segment is clearly punctured, but there are very few points in the central area; the anterior tibiæ are 6-dentate and the posterior tarsi are very robust.

This species is remarkable for its coloration, and its head and thorax are impunctate, like those of *Pachylopus dimidiatus*, Ill.

*Hab.* Nguela, Usambara. In the collection of the Royal Museum at Brussels and my own.

*Hypocaccus rubricatus*, sp. n.

Parum late ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus, elytris partim rufis; fronte punctata, triangulariter carinata; pronoto marginato, punctato; elytris striis dorsalibus 2-4 magis abbreviatis, 1 longiore, 4 arcuatim cum suturali juncta, subhumerali externa nulla, interna brevi, disjuncta; pygidio æqualiter et sat dense punctato.

L.  $2\frac{2}{3}$  mill.

Rather widely oval, the elytra behind the shoulders being a little prominent, black, with the elytra laterally broadly red, and at and near the humeral angles this colour extends across the interstices of the first and second striæ; the head evenly and clearly but not very densely punctured, with a well-marked sinuous carina separating the epistoma from the head, and being continued behind obliquely meets on the vertex and thus incloses a triangular space—there are also carinæ over the eyes which join the anterior sinuous carina, these ocular carinæ are feebly sinuous before the eyes; the thorax, marginal stria complete, punctuation somewhat similar to that of the head, but rather more dense in the regions of the anterior angles and less dense on the disk; the elytra, striæ, subhumeral internal broken in the middle, posterior part short, anterior part oblique, external wanting, first dorsal shortened before the apical margin, incurved at both ends, second and third incurved at the base and posteriorly scarcely reaching beyond the middle, fourth very similar to the third but arched at the base and joined to the sutural, which is complete, all the dorsal striæ are rather strong, the punctuation is similar to that of the thorax and is confined to the region between the fourth and sutural striæ and to the apical area behind the second, third, and fourth striæ; on the propygidium and pygidium the punctures are closer but similar; the prosternum triangularly widens out behind the coxæ and is bistrate, striæ do not touch the base, but join anteriorly, in front of the coxæ they run close and parallel to each other along a very narrow keel; the anterior tibiæ are somewhat dilated and are 7-denticulate.

This species is not much like any previously described, but it belongs to Marseul's section of *Saprinus* with "un seul chevron sur le front." The prosternal striæ before the coxæ are much nearer together than those of *H. rugifrons*, Payk.

*Hab.* Frere (Natal); taken in carrion by Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall (no. 1447).

*Trypeticus meridianus*, sp. n.

Oblongus, cylindricus, niger, nitidus, pedibus rufo-brunneis; fronte triangulata, minutissime strigulosa; rostro apice minute bituberculato; pronoto antice arcuatim depresso; propygidio pygidioque utrinque bifoveolatis.

L.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

♀. Oblong, cylindrical, black, shining, legs reddish brown; the head, face triangular and slightly concave, rostrum rather short and terminating in two small tubercles, surface microscopically transversely strigose, with some irregular punctures on the vertex; the thorax is of the same length as the elytra, with an arcuate depression behind the neck, punctuation clear and most dense anteriorly, without a scutellar fovea or puncture, lateral marginal stria well-marked; the elytra, punctuation less close than that of the thorax; the propygidium and pygidium are punctured very similarly to the elytra, and both have a conspicuous fovea on either side at their bases; the prosternum is a little longer than broad, rectangular, with a marginal well-marked stria at the sides, and continuing in front but not along the base, surface irregularly not densely punctured; the mesosternum is truncate and immarginate anteriorly, laterally behind the coxæ is a shallow rather broad sulcus with its outer edge raised and turned in anteriorly, surface rather sparsely but evenly punctured; the metasternum is punctate like the mesosternum and has a fine median line. In a second specimen the foveæ in the pygidia are more shallow and less conspicuous.

This species is similar to *T. Gestroi*, Mars. (which is known to me by description only), especially in the form of the head and rostrum. In *T. Gestroi* the prosternal striæ are continued along the base and there are no foveæ in the pygidia. The male is unknown at present.

*Hab.* Lombok, at an altitude of 2000 feet, in September 1896 (*H. Fruhstorfer*).

*Pygocælis usambicus*, Kolbe.

*Pygocælis usambicus*, Kolbe, Deutsch-Ost-Afrika, iv. Col. p. 104 (1897).

I am also much indebted to Herr Kolbe for examples of this species and for giving me a drawing (fig. 11), here reproduced, of his specimen. The surface of the pygidium is wholly excavated in the male, leaving only a narrow rim as a posterior margin; in the female the surface of the pygidium

is concave. This confirms the sexual characters I gave for *Pygocælis* (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, xx. 1897, p. 364). Herr Kolbe's species is highly typical of the genus.

Fig. 11.

*Pygocælis usambicus*, Kolbe.*Teretriosoma latirostre*, sp. n.

Oblongum, cylindricum, nigrum, nitidum, undique sed inæqualiter punctatum; antennis tibiisque rufo-brunneis; pygidio convexo; mesosterno, stria marginali in medio interrupta, metasternoque grosse punctatis; tibiis anticis 6-spinosis.  
L.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

Oblong, cylindrical, black, shining; the head evenly, not closely, punctured, with a fine but clear carina over the eyes, nose broad and robust; the thorax, marginal stria laterally well-marked, fine along the anterior edge, punctuation larger than that of the head, especially along the base and before the scutellum, and the punctures are sometimes ocellate; the elytra have one rather well-defined oblique stria outside the middle of the base, the dorsal punctures are larger and more distinctly ocellate than those of the thorax, and in the dorsal region the interstices are faintly and rather irregularly longitudinally raised; the propygidium is clearly and somewhat evenly punctured, punctures distinctly ocellate when seen under the microscope; the pygidium is convex, with the punctures more sparse and finer on the median area; the prosternum margined laterally before the coxæ and coarsely, not closely, punctate; the mesosternum, marginal stria fine, not well-marked, and interrupted in the middle, coarsely punctured; the metasternum, lateral stria curved anteriorly, turning towards the suture, and not joined to the mesosternal stria, punctures most scattered in the median region; the first segment of the abdomen has smaller and closer punctures. The antennæ are reddish brown, also the tibiæ and tarsi, femora darker; the anterior tibiæ are 6-, intermediate 5-, posterior 4-5-spinose.



This species differs from the others I am acquainted with in having a broader nose, and the anterior tibiæ are spinose rather than dentate.

*Hab.* Brownville, Texas (*Wickham*). One example.

*Epiechinus tasmani*, sp. n.

Orbicularis, convexus, subnitidus, niger, setosus; antennis rufis; fronte in medio carinata, utrinque punctata; pronoto utrinque bicarinato; elytris 6-costatis; propygidio utrinque late impresso; pygidio irregulariter punctato.

L.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Nearly circular in outline, convex, somewhat shining, black and setose; antennæ wholly red, thighs red on the inner surface; the head, there is a well-marked median carina and one on either side of it midway between it and the lateral margin; the thorax, the lateral edge is carinate and there is an inner carina parallel to it, with a rather wide interstice between them, behind the neck are four short carinæ; the elytra, the outer margin, one humeral stria and first dorsal stria are strongly carinate, and there are two others and a sutural less elevated; the propygidium is transversely and widely impressed on either side, the impressions nearly meeting in the middle; the pygidium has one or two very large punctures and smaller ones mostly differing in size from one another; the prosternum, anterior lobe with large deep punctures, keel wide, with lateral striæ hamate anteriorly, surface of keel with a few small irregular points; the mesosternum widely bisinuous, sternal pits shallow and widen out transversely before and behind; the metasternum has round punctures much larger than those of the mesosternum, and most numerous in the median area, along the edge behind the sternal fovea is a strong carina.

*Hab.* Cairus, New South Wales, from the Macleay Museum (*Lea*, 1233). It is probable that many species of this genus occur in Australia.

II.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—Heteroptera: Scutellerinæ and Graphosominæ. By W. L. DISTANT.

HAVING commenced the rearrangement, with large incorporations, of the fine collection of Rhynchota in the British Museum, the work of the late Francis Walker naturally calls for revision, which I have attempted in this paper so far as